THE

ANTI-JACOBIN;

OR,

WEEKLY EXAMINER.

[TO BE CONTINUED EVERY MONDAY DURING THE SITTING OF PARLIAMENT.]

NO. 18.] *MONDAY*, MARCH 12, 1798. [PRICE 6D.

O CHOSEN LAND! O LAST RETREAT OF FREEDOM,
AMIDST A WORLD ENSLAV'D! CAST BACK THY VIEW,
AND TRACE FROM FARTHEST TIMES THY OLD RENOWN;
AND GUARD THY SACRED LAWS.

THOMSON'S EDWARD AND ELEONORA.

WEEKLY EXAMINER.

FINANCE.

THE narrow limits of our Paper do not enable us to point out all the numerous Misrepresentations of the Jacobin Journals as they appear—We are obliged to omit taking notice of many Statements which are totally devoid of truth; and we are sometimes also impelled to postpone our observations upon others of the same description, although, from the air of accuracy and authenticity with which they are presented to the Public, it becomes necessary that we should not pass them wholly unnoticed.

IN the *Morning Chronicle* of the 2d of this Month, there is a Statement under the Head of *Finance*, which the Writer introduces by lamenting, "*that truth compels him to state*, that there "exists a Deficiency in the receipt of the Taxes imposed during "the War, unparalleled in any former æra of our Financial "History."

To prove this assertion, he gives an account of the Produce of the Duty upon Wine imposed in 1795, up to 5th January 1798; and he states that there is a deficiency of above 600,000l. in the Produce of the Duties of 1795 and 1796, up to that period. Upon this point we recommend to this *Lover of Truth* the following observations:

IN the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794, prior to the commencement of the New Duties on Wine, the average Stock in the hands of the Dealers was, of French Wine about 1200 tons; of other Wine about 27,500 tons; and on the 13th of December 1797, the last time the Account of Stock was taken, the quantity of French Wine in the Dealers' hands was 527 tons; of other Wines 12,880 tons; and it is a well known fact, although no accurate account can be obtained, that the Stocks in the possession of private persons are reduced in nearly the same proportion. Had the quantities on hand been kept up by regular Supplies, to the same amount at which they stood prior to the period of laying on these Duties, the produce of them would not have fallen short of the Estimate; and as it does not appear, from all the enquiries that have been made, that the Consumption of this Article is materially, if at all diminished, it may be expected, as the Stocks of Wine both of Dealers and private persons must be replenished, that the Produce will shortly not only answer the Estimate, but supply a part of the Deficiency which has taken place.

THE object, however, of selecting a single article out of the several Taxes which have been imposed during the War, for the purpose of proving a general deficiency, at length appears;—it was done to give colour to the assertion with which this most accurate Financier closes his Remarks—"That in the produce "of the New Taxes for one year, ending 5th January 1798, "compared with the *estimated produce* of the same Taxes, there "is a Deficiency of upwards of 3,000,000l."

THIS representation would indeed be very alarming in a *Lover of Truth*, if he had not accompanied his assertion with the proof; for which purpose he presents us with the following account:

Estimated produce of Duties.			Receipt of Duties 1793, for one year ending		
1793	—	£. 252,812	5th Jan. 1793	—	£. 202,372
1794	—	911,000	Ditto 1794	—	888,920
1795	—	1,644,000	Ditto 1795	—	1,150,474
1796	—	1,592,000	Ditto 1796	—	1,184,622
1797	—	3,316,000	Ditto 1797	—	1,271,002
		£. 7,715,812			£. 4,697,390

Total estimated produce	—	£. 7,715,812
Total actual produce for one year ending Jan. 5, 1798		4,697,390
Deficiency	—	£. 3,018,422

Taking this Account for the first four years, it would stand as follows:

Estimated produce of Taxes.			Receipt.		
1793	—	£. 252,812	—	£. 202,372	
1794	—	911,000	—	888,920	
1795	—	1,644,000	—	1,150,474	
1796	—	1,592,000	—	1,184,622	
		4,399,812		£. 3,426,388	
		3,426,388			
		£. 973,424			

FROM this account, there appears to be a deficiency at first sight of 973,424l. on the Produce of the Taxes of the first four years of the War. This Statement, however, is subject to the following Remarks:—The Duty on Scotch Spirits has fallen considerably short of what may be fairly expected to be its future produce, from the advantage which has been taken of the great inequality of the Duty on the *Highland* and *Lowland* Stills; but the defalcation which has hitherto taken place, is likely to be done away in future, by the regulations which have been suggested, and which are now under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate this subject.—We have already accounted for

some deficiency on the article of Wine, and have given reasons why we think it will be recovered. We have further to remark, that several of the Duties imposed in 1796 being *Assessed Taxes*, a full year's produce had not been received on some of them, on 5th January 1798; and there are also Arrears of several of the Taxes imposed during the four years we are speaking of, still to come in, it being well known that some Arrears of Taxes in War, are frequently not received till five or six years after they become due. But if there should ultimately be any deficiency in the Receipt of these Duties, it is fully compensated by the produce of the *Permanent Revenue*, in which there is a *Surplus* more than sufficient to cover any such deficiency.

BUT the greatest part of the Deficiency which appears in the Account to which we refer, is occasioned by a *gross fallacy* in the Statement, of which the Writer must have been aware when he stated it: the remaining Sum of above 2,000,000l. out of 3,000,000l. represented as Deficit, arises from a comparison of the *estimated* annual produce of the Taxes imposed in 1797, with their *actual* produce on the 5th of January 1798; but which Taxes nobody ever conceived to be estimated to yield a *year's produce on the 5th January* 1798. This could not have been a *Mistake* on the part of the Writer himself, because he could not have looked into the Account from whence he took these Sums, without perceiving, that on the 5th January 1798, upon several of the articles, the *annual produce* of which was estimated at 3,316,000l. the Collection of the Duty had hardly commenced—Upon others, half a year's Produce only has been collected; and upon none has a whole year's Receipt been yet carried to account *. Indeed, if he had looked further, he would have found that several of these Duties, of which, in his eagerness to prove a Deficiency, he gives the Produce on 5th January 1798, as *a whole year's Receipt*, were not mentioned in the House of Commons till the 30th of June 1797.

IF any real Deficiency should appear in the Produce of any of the Taxes imposed during the War, and there should exist no fair ground for expecting a future increase upon them, and if the surplus of the *Permanent Revenue* should not amply cover such Deficiency, it ought to be made good; but no such conclusion can be drawn from the Statement we have noticed.—The produce of the Wine Duty has fallen off for the reasons we have given; and the Deficiency which our Writer so pathetically laments, we should not only lament too, but wish to repair, but that we console ourselves in the conviction that it is lessening every day; and we have too much real love for Truth, as well as for our Country, to present a desponding picture of our Resources, when we know that an accurate investigation of them will lead to a satisfactory and encouraging conclusion.

* On the Duty on Watches, estimated at 200,000l.; on Horses, estimated at 150,000l.; and on Houses, estimated at 170,000l.; the whole sum yet collected upon all, and that in the last Quarter, is 1500l.

LIES.

"AT the head of the *Military Coercionists* of Ireland, stands a "man of rank, whose peculiar boast it is to detail the num- "ber of throats he has cut, with his own butcherly hand."—*Morning Herald, March* 8.

ALL we can do with such Paragraphs as these, is simply to notice them; leaving the Fabricator to the gratitude of France, and the contempt and scorn of the Country which he thus infamously insults and belies.

"Yesterday being the day appointed for a *General Fast*, the Ca- "binet Ministers partook of a *splendid Entertainment* at the"—*Morning Post, March* 8.

THIS is so stale a joke, that we should not have thought it worth notice, had it not been for a *trait* of modesty which we did not expect in a Paper that has been so long notorious for its impudent Falsehoods.—It forbears, our Readers will see, to name the place where the Ministers dined so splendidly!

WE know not if the *Corresponding Society* will be satisfied with this snivelling specimen of forbearance; and, indeed, when we consider how little a Lie costs this ingenious Print, we cannot but think that they have some reason to complain of its not speaking out as usual.

"Early yesterday morning, before day-light, a fellow had the "audacity to climb up to the Effigy of KING CHARLES I. at "Charing-cross, and taking the Sword from the side of the "Figure, placed the handle of it in the reins of the Horse, and "the point in the King's mouth. After having gratified his "spleen, he descended, exclaiming, 'Damnation seize all "Kings!' He was observed by one of the night Watermen, "who apprized the Watch, but the fellow ran off before they "could come up, being called to attend at a Public-house "where the man who was murdered lay dead."—*Courier, Feb.* 5.—*Morning Herald, Feb.* 6.

THE first thing that struck us on reading this contemptible trash, was the extreme stupidity of the people who are selected by the *Corresponding Society* to conduct their favourite Papers. Is a fellow too dishonest for a ticket-porter, too idle for a chairman, or too dull for a ballad-singer? he immediately commences Jacobin, raves as loudly as Mr. FOX for a *Radical Reform*, and, as a reward for his zeal, is entrusted with the care of enlightening his Countrymen in the *Courier*, *Post*, or *Chronicle*.

LET us, however, be just to the *United Clubs!* Persons like those that we have described, are not likely to injure their Employers, by too scrupulous an attachment to Truth; and they know, by long experience, that the stupidity of a Fabrication is no bar to its being believed.

IN this kind of knowledge too, the French Government do not seem to be behind hand with them; for, besides what the dullness of their own Journalists can supply, they constantly copy from the Jacobin Prints of this Country, every Lie distinguished either for its atrocity or its absurdity.

THE one which we have quoted, was too precious to escape them. It is prefaced with—"*On nous ecrit de Londres, un trait "singulier;*"—and concludes with an additional circumstance, which we presume was sent with an UNSTAMPED Paper (WE TRUST WE ARE UNDERSTOOD; IF NOT, WE SHALL SHORTLY SPEAK PLAINER), from one of the Jacobin Offices—*apres avoir crié*—"Damnation seize all KNIG," (this word was spelt *right* in the *Courier*), *il prend la fuite. Les Gardes le poursuivirent, il alloit etre saisi, lorsque des milliers de voix sécrient "au "secours;" Les Soldats se retournent, et l'inconnu s'échappe!!!*"

THIS is pretty well; but the use made of it by POULTIER, *Representant du Peuple*, in his Paper *l'Ami des Loix*, is still better: Hear how gravely he comments on this important fact.

"*Le Peuple Anglois ne garde plus aucune mesure avec* PITT *et* "GEORGE: *tous les jours ils sont exposés à de nouvelles Pam- "phlets, à de nouvelles insultes. Un homme monte sur la statue "de* CHARLES, *&c.* He is arrested, but the people rescue him, and the next day the walls of St. James are covered with labels—"*This Palace to be Sold.*"—Bravo, *Citizen* POULTIER, *Representant du Peuple!* you do not contribute to the support of our Patriotic Prints for nothing.

"Some curious arrangements are taking place at the Tower. The "larger Apartments, which have hitherto served only for one "Prisoner, have now been divided into several Cells! What "use is intended to be made of them?"—*Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Courier, &c.*

THIS the French Journals call "*un Paragraphe assez piquant.*"—We thought it dull and vapid—but they are right. It has created, we are assured, a great sensation in France, where there is but one cry, "*Guerre à mort au Gouvernement Britan- "nique,*"—which, as the next Paragraph informs us, has reached the Tower *où il ranime l'esperance des amis de la Liberté*—taking it for granted, we suppose, that the Friends of Liberty were already there.

" We are informed a Gentleman was last night apprehended in " the Pit of Covent-Garden Theatre, and conveyed away un- " der a Guard of twelve Soldiers."—*Morning Post, March* 7.

WRITTEN for the *Republicain*, *L'Ami des Lois*, &c.; and may be expected back from *Paris*, with improvements, about the 17th instant.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

" AFTER all the boasting about the Voluntary Contribution, it " does not appear that it is yet sufficiently large for Official " Publication. The *True Briton* publishes the names in a " sneaking, half official manner, but the Conductors seem to be " unwilling to allow the real List to meet the public eye."—*Morning Post, March* 8.

WE do not know that we rightly understand this Paragraph: there seems to be a distinction intended between an official, a half official, and a real List; which is much too subtile for our apprehension.

WOULD not one think, from the observations of the Jacobin Writers, that the SUBSCRIPTION was involved in mystery and concealment, and that the Books were inaccessible? Yet the contrary is the fact: the Names of the Subscribers are made as public as the Daily Papers can make them; and the Books lie open to universal inspection.—This is not all—complete Lists have been advertised in most of the Morning Papers, as now preparing for the Press, and every species of publicity is put in practice, that the ingenuity of the Press can supply.

To what purpose then was the Paragraph before us fabricated? We will tell our Readers—to be inserted in the *Republicain*, *Rédacteur*, &c. Papers, which have been of late remarkably silent on the subject of the Subscription—not having, that we know, once ventured to mention it since the noble Contribution of the Bank; though before, they triumphantly copied all the sarcasms and buffooneries of the *Morning Post* and *Morning Chronicle* on the subject.

PRESSING orders are come from the Directory, to vindicate its diabolical conduct towards *Genoa*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Switzerland*, &c. and accordingly the mad Drivellers of the *Courier* inserted in their Paper of the 8th, a Caution, to all whom it may concern, not to " raise their blasphemous voice against the pretended Despotism of the French, since, in fact, it is but the *dawning Liberty* of a Nation which is making gigantic struggles to regain its Freedom!!!"

THIS is terrible news for Europe. If a seven years' plundering and devastating its fairest Provinces be but the " dawning of " Liberty," what will the Meridian be?

WE seldom combat the scurrilities of this despicable Print, because they are in general too sottish and stupid for any Readers but such as the *Corresponding Society*, or *France*, can supply; to whom indeed it is chiefly, if not altogether, confined.

WE ought, however, to observe, that this burst of frenzy in favour of the " dawning Liberty of France," is hazarded for the sake of introducing a *puff direct* on the *ci-devant* American Minister at Paris, a Mr. MUNROE, who, instead of attending, as was his duty, to the interests of his Country, sacrificed them to France; was dismissed from his Office in consequence of it; and has now published a false and shameless exculpation of his own treachery, and the criminal manœuvres of those " gigantic strugglers for Freedom," REWBELL and Co.

BLOCKADE OF THE SEINE.

THE Blockade of the *Seine*, first announced to the Public in our Seventeenth Number, seems to have embarrassed the Jacobins more than any measure that Government has lately undertaken.

As there has scarcely been time to receive any hints from the *Paris* Papers on the subject, they are left to the resources of their own ingenuity—tolerably adequate, we must confess, to ordinary occasions; but hardly competent to the discussion of so important a measure as the present.

THE *Morning Chronicle* took the lead, and, as if it were fully aware of the magnitude of the measure, gave it a conspicuous place in its Paper of Tuesday last. At first it seemed inclined to approve; but recollecting that the *Corresponding Society*, and their Friends *elsewhere*, might not be pleased with such a notorious dereliction of all principle, it adroitly contrived to intermix such a portion of falsehood and disingenuity with its comments on the transaction, as to leave it in doubt whether it really approved or condemned it.

" The Books of *Lloyd's* Coffee-house yesterday bore testi- " mony to the new Plan of Attack which our Ministers have " thought themselves justified in adopting, in consequence of the " measure of the Directory against Neutral Commerce."—This is rather an inauspicious beginning. The Plan was not adopted in consequence of any such thing—It was adopted in consequence of our Naval Superiority; and in perfect conformity to the Law of Nations, established and acknowledged by all the Powers of the Civilized World, for more than two Centuries.

" WHAT may be the impression of this measure *on the Neu-* " *tral Powers*, time only can shew."—There is no necessity for recurring to time on the subject. The legality of the measure has been long since decided; and the opinion of this or that State, or Individual, upon it, is totally out of the question.

> " If they *tamely acquiesced* in the Decree of the French against " the carriage of English Goods, they cannot with any fair- " ness complain of this, *which no otherways differs from the French* " *measure*, than that we put into *force* what they from inability " could only threaten."

THE two former quotations, we willingly believe, proceeded from sheer ignorance—to the present we cannot assign so respectable an origin—it was begotten by insidiousness on malignity—a parentage truly Jacobinical. The French, with a piratical rapacity till now unheard of, seize all the Neutral Vessels on the High Seas, that have any English Merchandize on board, and confiscate both Ship and Cargo:—We, on the contrary, only put in practice a measure to which we might at all times have had recourse, provided it had been deemed expedient, and that our Superiority (which it happily now is), had been so decided as to have admitted of it.

AND what is this measure?—An exclusion of Neutral Ships from an Enemy's Port, which we have so closely blockaded as to render inaccessible; a measure perfectly just in itself, conformable to every existing Law on the subject, and sanctioned by the constant practice of every Nation in Europe! This is what the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, with unparalleled effrontery, dares to call " a measure no ways differing from the " French, than by executing what they, from inability, only " threaten." He proceeds,

> " The Agents of our Ministers speak in high language of the " *calamities* it will bring upon Havre, Rouen and Paris. If " there were no other benefits to be derived from the measure " than internal *clamour*, the measure would be as defective " in point of dignity as of legitimate use; but we see in it a " more national object. It will *re-invigorate our own Shipping*, " by taking the Carrying Trade out of the hands of Foreign- " ers."

PASSING by the ingenious slight of converting *calamities* into *clamours*, we shall content ourselves with noticing the peculiar luck of this unfortunate Scribbler. The only advantage he can find in the step we have taken, is precisely the only one that will not accrue from it. Our Shipping, happily, want no invigoration; and if they did, the carrying the Cargoes of Neutral Bottoms to an Enemy's Port, which this wise-acre so ingeniously fancies will be the consequence of what we have done, would hardly supply it.

THE *Morning Post*, equally ignorant, but seemingly more distressed at the vigour of the proceeding, attacks it with all the Rhetoric of the *Corresponding Society*, and of *Billingsgate*. It likens the Blockade of the *Seine* to that of *Fleet Ditch*. (We think the French will not agree with their old Friend in the propriety of this simile)—but allows, "that the Blockade of "*Cadiz*, *Brest*, and the *Texel*, was indeed, a subject for exulta- "tion."—*Say'st thou so, old True-penny!* Well then, we will join issue on this point, and only beg leave to hope, that the addition of another Port to the three former, may not be considered as any derogation from our Triumph.

THE *Morning Chronicle*, after an interval of two days, seems to have recovered its spirits a little (for we are confident no hints can yet be received from France), and now (*March 8th*) treats the measure which it had deigned to call "a prompt and vigorous" one, on Tuesday, as a "mark of the little mindedness of Ministers and their Creatures."—"These Beings"—(it begins to rave, we see)—"These Beings can conceive nothing great in design; and to keep Men"—(lo! the *Beings* are become *Men*)—"like these in power, is the purpose of the beggarly SUBSCRIPTION."—Oh that SUBSCRIPTION!—The Victories of ALEXANDER never disturbed CÆSAR half so much as the SUBSCRIPTION does the Jacobins. It will not let them sleep; nor, if we may speak our minds on the subject, their *Friends* either.

THE *Morning Post* too, is as restless on the subject as the *Morning Chronicle*. "What good," says he, "can be derived "from the measure? What is it that Neutral Ships carry to "France? Either French Property, or English Property."—Who is this poor idiot? We hope he is not trusted without a slavering bib. So then, the rest of Europe has no Property! But we cannot waste time on such nonsense; nor on the assertion, borrowed from the *Morning Chronicle*, and already refuted, that the French proceedings respecting Neutral Ships, are similar to that which we have adopted.

WE shall, probably, have occasion to return to this subject; meanwhile, we wish Our Readers to notice the ridiculous efforts of the tools of France to decry a measure, of which, from this very circumstance, we augur well; and on which, we wish those tools themselves to observe a temporary silence. It cannot be long before they hear from that Country on the subject; and they will then probably be enabled to vilify it, without adding, as they now do, at every step they take, ignorance to infamy!

MISTAKES.

"POLITICAL *Factions* have generally been partial to a display "of their Principles, by some article of their dress."—*Morning Chronicle, March 6.*

WE noticed in our 14th Number, the unhappy propensity of the *Pere du Chene* to injure his unsuspecting friends. We had a farther proof of it in our last, in his attack on the brief "existence of Mr. Fox's Consistency;" and we have now a fresh instance of it, in a sneer at the harmless *costume* of that Gentleman's friends—Buff and Blue! When will the *United Clubs* take our well-meant advice into consideration, and appoint a Committee of Inspection for the *leading Paper of the Party?*

"The want of Unanimity seems to be the crying sin of all "Parties, and is equally conspicuous amongst *Innovators*, as "among the adherents to old establishments."—*Morn. Chron. March 7.*

THIS is a most portentous Paragraph—it points, if we mistake not, at an approaching schism in the new *Coalition* at the *Crown* and *Anchor*. The rejection of *Citizen* WADDINGTON by ballot, and the bringing him in by dint of lungs and fisty-cuffs, is an ominous circumstance! But what a devil possesses the *Pere du Chene*, to lay open the "secrets of the prison-house" in this wanton manner! We should not be surprized if the *United Clubs* were to adopt measures of self-defence, and absolutely exclude him from their Cabals.

"The design of *France* is to continue Hostilities with *Portugal*, "that she may have a pretext for marching an Army through "*Spain*, and thus, not merely to conquer and revolutionize "*Portugal*, but, by the introduction of her Troops, to over- "throw the Spanish Monarchy, and erect a Republic in its "stead."—*Morning Post, Feb. 17.*

OUR Readers, we hope, recollect the quotation in our 16th Number (p. 122), respecting *Portugal*, which the *Morning Chronicle*, with that "priority of information," which it so proudly, and so properly boasts, declared, had made Peace with France.—It was there insinuated, that the object of the Republic's *making Peace*, was to new model the Government of *Portugal*; and we now find from the *Morning Post* (certainly a better informed Paper than the *Morning Chronicle*) that the object of the Republic's *not making Peace*, is to new model the Government of *Spain!*

MOST assuredly, if the People of this Country are not thoroughly aware of the danger of any Peace with *France*, but such as shall preserve inviolate the Power and Independence of this Country, it is not the fault of the Jacobin Journals. This benefit, at least, results from their intimate acquaintance with the Enemy.

WE cannot take leave of our worthy Friends the *Jacobin Papers*, without remarking, that three weeks have now elapsed, since we produced (in a Note to the Essay on Neutral Navigation), a passage from CAMILLE JORDAN's *Letter to his Constituents**, asserting in direct terms, that the Editor of one of them (he does not say which), was in the pay of the French Government. We trusted that a charge of this nature would have been repelled with real or affected indignation by them all; but to our astonishment, not one word has been said by any of them on the subject.

WHENCE is this obstinate silence? Do they believe, that when we made the quotation, we considered it as a light and unimportant passage, to be mentioned and forgotten, provided it were not recalled to our memory by any sturdy attempts to evade or deny it?—*Sic notus Ulysses?*—Have the Jacobins had so many proofs of our perseverance in the Cause of our Country on less serious occasions, and do they now foolishly believe that we shall slacken in our endeavours to hold up to reprobation, this most unnatural attack on its peace, its security, nay, its very existence?

WE return to CAMILLE JORDAN.—"Let the Directory," says he (p. 43) "produce against me proofs of a different nature from the assertions of THAT ENGLISH EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER IN THE PAY OF OUR GOVERNMENT, who, by attributing to me a ridiculous importance, held me up to view as the hopes of the Priests and the Emigrants," &c.

WE think it right to give notice to the Jacobin Prints, that we shall recur to this charge every Monday, until there shall have been found one among them hardy enough to deny it. And let the guilty beware how they deny it rashly.

IN the mean time, We request our Readers, when they see the Religion and Government of their Country ridiculed and reviled in those Prints, to call to mind the Confession of CAMILLE JORDAN, and to be assured that some of these Paragraphs were written, and most of them paid for, by our irreconcileable Enemies, the REWBELLS and MERLINS of *France*.

* We shall say nothing in this place of CAMILLE JORDAN, because we understand that a Gentleman, excellently qualified for the undertaking, is now translating his interesting Letter; and by him, we are confident every necessary information will be given.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-JACOBIN.

SIR,

THE Jacobin Writers have, for some time past, thought fit to indulge their merriment on the subject of a French Invasion, and to treat it as a *Raw-head and bloody bones*, devised by Ministerial Agents, for the purpose of giving activity to the Voluntary Contributions. The same Writers, who have so long and so frequently expatiated on the resistless power and inexhaustible resources of the *Great Nation*, in the patriotic hope of terrifying us into unconditional submission to the dictates of the Directory, now suddenly change their language, on discovering that their menaces have only served to rouse the indignation and awaken the energy of our Countrymen; and would willingly persuade us that the attempt to subjugate an insulated Naval Power, without the assistance of a Navy to cover the Invasion, being apparently impracticable, we had better try to raise a laugh against the absurdity of such a plan, than employ those means of defence which must ensure its failure, and thus disappoint the last hopes of our Enemies.

THAT an Invasion of this Country will be attempted, must appear probable to every man who considers the character of the persons who compose the French Directory; that of the General appointed to command their Forces, and the avowal that has been made to the French Nation, on the part of its Rulers, that the co-existence of a Republican Administration in *France* and a regular form of Government in *Great Britain*, was impossible: but we may farther assert, that an Invasion of these Realms unquestionably *will* and *must* be attempted, or the Jacobin Power in France *will* and *must* be speedily annihilated.

THIS position is incontrovertibly proved by Sir FRANCIS d'IVERNOIS, in a Work just published, and not yet translated into English, intitled "An Historical and Political Picture of the Administration "of the French Republic during the year 1797."

THE principal object of this Work is to support the former opinions asserted by this Author; to shew that the utter destruction of the French Paper-money, which was foretold by him three years ago, could not fail to take place; that it has actually taken place; that no new Fictitious Medium of circulation can be substituted in its room; that a Nation cannot, by *robbing itself*, acquire a *Colossal Fortune*; and that the principle of *making War for the sake of subsistence*, a principle originally laid down, and hitherto successfully persevered in by the French Jacobins, must tend to destroy, instead of increasing, the real solid resources of the Nation by which it is adopted.

FROM the most authentic documents furnished by the French themselves; from the Reports of the Committees of the two Councils; and from the Messages of the Directory; Sir FRANCIS proves that the French Government, after trying the effect of *Five several Bankruptcies*, has so completely wasted the Resources of the Country, as to be now struggling with a *daily* deficit of Three Millions of Livres; and that, although the Civil Officers of Government are still unpaid, the Contributions raised on the People, and even the Funds *belonging to the Hospitals*, are so totally absorbed by the Expences of the War, that above seven-eighths of the Foundlings born in France during the last year, have actually died of neglect or hunger.

IT is impossible to read even these few Facts, selected from the many curious details which this Author has preserved, without admitting the conclusion he draws from them, and which I shall offer you in his own words.

"Is it not evident that the Finances of the Republic are now arrived at such a crisis, that its Government is exposed to the "alternative of perishing from distress, or of devising new Military Enterprises, for the purpose of giving Subsistence, out of "the spoils of Vanquished Nations, to an Army which it is unable "to feed, and therefore cannot safely detain within the Country? "By what dangers can that Government be deterred, since it has "resolved to brave those of the Ocean, and since it is induced, "by the feeble hope of throwing Twenty-five or Thirty Thousand Men on the Coasts of England, to devote that number "of men, together with the miserable remnants of its Marine, to almost unavoidable destruction? Certainly, the Neutral "Powers, if they calculate all the chances of this desperate Enterprize, may think themselves justified in leaving to the English "Nation the double task of its own preservation and the general "vengeance; but if, by some strange stroke of fortune, the Army "of BUONAPARTE should succeed in pillaging *Great Britain*, can it "be supposed that the Plunder thus acquired would not be immediately employed in pushing forwards the same Army for the "destruction of the North of Europe? Or, if the French Army, "blocked up in the Ports of France by the British Fleets, should be "forced to renounce the projected Invasion, can it be doubted that "the Directory will immediately endeavour to indemnify themselves for the loss of the Booty they had promised themselves, by "devoting the whole of *Germany* to the fate which they had prepared for *Great Britain*?"

POETRY.

WE are indebted for the following exquisite Imitation of one of the most beautiful Odes of HORACE, to an unknown hand. All that we can say is, that it came to us in a blank cover, sealed with a Ducal Coronet, and that it appears evidently to be the Production of a mind not more classical than convivial.

ODE.

WHITHER, O BACCHUS, in thy train, (1)
Dost thou transport thy vot'ry's brain
With sudden inspiration?
Where dost thou bid me quaff my wine,
And Toast new measures to combine
The *Great* and *Little Nation?*

Say, in what Tavern I shall raise (2)
My nightly voice in CHARLEY'S praise,
And dream of future glories,
When F—x, with salutary sway
(TERROR the *Order of the Day*)
Shall reign o'er K—ng and Tories?

My mighty Feelings must have way! (3)
A Toast I'll give—a Thing I'll say,
As yet unsaid by any,—
"OUR SOV'REIGN LORD!"—let those who doubt
My honest meaning, hear me out—
"HIS MAJESTY—THE MANY!"

Plain Folks may be surpriz'd, and stare, (4)
As much surpriz'd—as B—B AD—R
At Russia's Wooden Houses;
And Russian snows, that lie so thick; (5)
And Russian Boors* that daily kick,
With barbarous foot, their Spouses.

HOR. LIB. 3. CARM. 25.

DITHYRAMBUS.

(1)—Quo me Bacche rapis, tui
Plenum? quæ in nemora, aut quos agor in specus,
Velox mente novâ?

(2)—Quibus
Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar
Æternum meditans decus
Stellis inserere, et consilio Jovis?

(3)—Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
Indictum ore alio.

(4)—Non secus in jugis
Exsomnis stupet Evias,
Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam.

(5)—Et nive candidor
Thracen, ac *pede barbaro*
Lustratam Rhodopen.

---

* There appears to have been some little mistake in the Translator here. *Rhodope* is not, as he seems to imagine, the name of a Woman, but of a Mountain, and not in *Russia*. Possibly, however, the Translator may have been misled by the inaccuracy of the Traveller here alluded to.

What joy, when drunk, at midnight's hour, (6)
To stroll thro' Covent-Garden's bow'r,
Its various charms exploring;
And, midst its shrubs and vacant stalls,
And proud *Piazza's* crumbling Walls,
Hear Trulls and Watchmen snoring!

Parent of Wine, and Gin, and Beer, (7)
The Nymphs of Billingsgate you cheer;
Naiads robust and hearty;
As *Brooks's* Chairmen fit to wield
Their stout oak-bludgeons in the field,
To aid our virtuous Party.

Mortals! no common voice you hear! (8)
Militia Colonel, Premier Peer,
Lieutenant of a County!
I speak high things! yet, God of Wine,
For Thee, I fear not to resign
These Gifts of Royal Bounty.

---

(6)—Ut mihi devio
Rupes, et vacuum nemus
Mirari libet!

(7)—O Naiadum potens
Baccharumque valentium
Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos.

(8)—Nil parvum, aut humili modo,
Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est
O Lenæe sequi deum
Cingentem viridi tempora pampino.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, FEB. 23.

IT was reported here, a few days ago, that the demand made by France to this City, for the sum of Eighteen Millions of Marks, had been discussed in the Senate and rejected, and that it was probable that it would meet with the same fate in the Assembly of the Burghers. Certain it is, that a demand of this nature was made on the *Hanse Towns* for Eighteen Millions of *Livres*, not *Marks*, for the express and avowed purpose of facilitating the long talked-of Expedition against *Great Britain*, viz. from *Hamburgh* Seven, *Bremen* Seven, and *Lubeck* Four Millions, offering to give in exchange Dutch Rescriptions to an equal amount. These Cities, and especially the City of *Hamburgh*, have represented to the French Directory their inability to comply with such a demand; and it is now said that the Directory have been induced to lower it to Ten Millions, of which *Hamburgh* is to give Four, *Bremen* Four, and *Lubeck* Two. The Senate not being able to take any effectual measures in this business without the approbation and consent of the Burghers, called a Meeting of them, (which took place yesterday) and laid before them the intelligence they had received, which had previously been communicated to the College of Commerce; and it is confidently said, that after mature deliberation, and many warm debates, the Senate and Burghers came to an unanimous resolution, to furnish France with the sum required, namely, Four Millions of Livres, and to accept the Dutch Rescriptions proposed to them. They have sent a Messenger to *Paris* with this Resolution, who left *Hamburgh* this morning. It is said, that the French Government had promised, in case their demand were granted, not to molest the Shipping of this City; to give up their intention of sending an Expedition to the *Elbe*; and lastly, to exempt this City, as well as those of *Lubeck* and *Bremen*, if they acceded to their proposal, from any Pecuniary Contribution which they might make at the conclusion of Peace with the Empire.

The Resolutions of the Cities of *Lubeck* and *Bremen*, on this subject, are not yet known.

FEB. 27.—A Meeting of the French Citizens residing here and at *Altona*, was held on Saturday last at the French Consul's, when the latter, after having acquainted them that the object of their being convened by him was, to induce them to form themselves into a Club, to be held at stated periods (on each Decade), LEONARD BOURDON addressed himself to them in a long Speech; the purport of which was, to exhort them to render themselves worthy of the French Republic, by doing every thing in their power to support its Principles, and by celebrating, in a manner suitable to the Dignity of the Nation, that happy state of Liberty which they now enjoyed; stating, at the same time, that, as the British Nation enjoyed the Privilege here, of meeting together at a house belonging to them, there could be no opposition made by the Government of Hamburgh to their enjoying a similar permission. The names of the different persons who formed that Meeting were inscribed in a Book, and each of them subscribed what they thought proper, for the purpose of establishing the above-mentioned Club.—This Meeting has naturally given some degree of uneasiness here, as it cannot but be considered, that the object of LEONARD BOURDON is to propagate French Revolutionary Principles. It is, however, to be hoped, that this Government will take such measures as may prevent any dangerous consequences to the tranquillity of the City. It cannot indeed be denied, that there are some People here much attached to French Principles, but the greatest part of the Inhabitants of this City are not so, and especially the lower class of People; and it is, therefore, to be presumed, that, if precautions are not taken, such an Establishment as that alluded to above, may breed disturbances, which would, in the beginning, turn to the disadvantage of the French, however disagreeable their consequences might be in the end to this City; and that even admitting it to be the intention of France (in conformity to what she has done elsewhere, and to her present Revolutionary System), to endeavour to introduce her Principles here, with a view, as it is natural to suppose, of striking a severe blow at the Trade of *Great Britain*, that this Plan would not be so easily accomplished here, and that the French Agents would meet with more opposition, in executing their designs, than they may be aware of.

The City of *Lubeck* has positively refused to furnish any part whatsoever of the Loan lately proposed by the French Government to the Three *Hanse Towns*, stating their inability to supply the necessary Funds. The City of *Bremen* has reserved to herself the right of settling the business through the means of her Agent at *Paris*.

TURIN, FEB. 3.—The discontents of *Lombardy* have lately shewn themselves in some disturbances at *Milan*, where the profanation by the French, of the Religious Ceremonies, caused a very serious tumult. At *Bologna*, the Emblems of Liberty have been burnt and destroyed in the great Square. The occupation of the Venetian Territory by the Austrian Troops, has diffused general joy. The inhabitants have taken every method of manifesting their satisfaction at being delivered from French Oppression, and being at last placed under a mild and regular Government. If those Countries should resume their former flourishing state, they will be a dangerous neighbour to the *Cisalpine Republic*, and especially to such parts of it as were under the Austrian Government: The Milanese and the Mantuan will not soon forget the ease and wealth they enjoyed, and which I believe were not to be paralleled in any part of the Continent.

Mons. BERTHIER has given official notice to the Cisalpine Directory, that the safety of their Republic depended on their taking immediate measures for putting in a sufficient state of defence all their principal Fortresses, *Ferrara*, *Mantua*, *Peschiera*, *Pizzighittone*, &c. The neighbourhood of the Austrians, and the enthusiastic joy with which they were received, probably suggested the necessity of these preparations, and occasioned a Message from the Directory to the Councils, in which, after enforcing their urgency, it declares the impossibility of giving effect to them, and to other important operations, without the immediate adoption of some new and effective measures of Finance. The Directory took this occasion to point out the pernicious effects of the mode which had hitherto been pursued for supplying the wants of the Government, by the sale of the National Effects, and which had been found to be unproductive and slow.

The Genoese Government has published a Financial Statement of their Revenue and Expences for the Months of January, February and March. The disbursements for the French Troops during that period, are stated at Five Hundred Thousand Livres. On account of the increasing troubles in *Corsica*, the French Minister at *Genoa* has informed the Government, that another Battalion must be sent there, which will probably be replaced from *Lombardy*.

Mons. FAIPOULT has published a Declamatory Address to the Genoese, to inform them of the Decree lately passed by the French Government relative to the Confiscation of English Manufactures carried in Neutral Vessels.

The French Ambassador, Mons. MIOT, is on the point of his departure, and his successor, Mons. GINGUENE, is daily expected to arrive.

FLORENCE, FEB. 5.—The latest accounts from *Corsica* bring intelligence, that the Corsican Insurgents are masters of *Calvi*, and almost all the Island, except *Bastia*, to which place they are now laying Siege.

A reinforcement of five hundred French Troops sailed last week for *Corsica* from *Genoa*.

The Plague in *Corsica* appears to be almost totally subsided, owing chiefly to a most cruel measure the French and Corsicans took to effectuate the termination of it: having surrounded the villages most infected, they set fire to the houses, and destroyed the inhabitants, thereby annihilating every possible means of further communication from that part.

The French Minister at this Court (CACAULT), is recalled, and the late French Minister to the *Hanse Towns* (REINHARD), is appointed in his stead. JACOB, who was French Secretary of Legation at the Court of Turin, is arrived here, and has been presented to their Royal Highnesses as *Chargé des Affaires* until the arrival of REINHARD.

His Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE has appointed the Chevalier ANGIOLINI, His Royal Highness's late Minister at the Court of Rome, to be his Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

He is set off for *Paris* to relieve Don NERI CORSINI, who is on his return to *Florence*, and, it is said, is to occupy the station of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Prince AGOSTINO CHIGI is appointed *Chargé des Affaires* from this Court to that of Rome, in the place of the Chevalier ANGIOLINI.

VENICE, JAN. 26.—On the 20th inst. the Austrian Flotiglia from *Trieste*, with Ammunition, Stores, and 6000 more Troops, arrived in this City, and ever since, there has been nothing but general illuminations and rejoicings, which still continue in the several quarters of this City.

The whole of the Venetian State, as settled by the Treaty of *Campo Formio*, is now occupied by the Austrian Troops. There are reports that the Austrians are in possession of *Peschiera*, and that within the present month they will be also in possession of *Mantua*.

The *Valle Bresciane* have declared themselves in favour of the Austrians, and against the City of *Brescia*, and have repulsed the Troops sent against them.

Such a scene of horror and destruction as is presented by the Country which has been occupied by the French, is beyond all description. The Princely Palaces have been stripped of all their Furniture; doors, window-shutters, windows, the marble portals, every hinge, nail and iron rail, have been carried away or destroyed. Nothing remains but the bare walls, ruined with smoke and dirt. In some instances, the Palaces themselves have been burned to the ground; and it appears more an Invasion of Tartars, than a War of a Civilized Nation.

PARIS.

THE *Paris Papers* are received up to the 9th instant; and, as usual, bring the intelligence from the Continent down to a much later period than any that has been furnished by the Mails from Germany.

IT appears that the Deputation of the Empire have given their final answer to the French Plenipotentiaries at *Rastadt*, in which they concede, though professedly with much regret, the contested point of the cession of the Left Bank of the *Rhine*. They express their hope that upon this basis, once granted, there can be no difficulty, and little delay in the conclusion of a Peace; and they trust (so far as can be made out, with no great reason) in the Equity and Justice of the French Government, that they will not take an unfair advantage of the Concessions which have been made to them; and that as an earnest of their pacific intentions, they will recall their Troops from the Right Bank of the River, and will maintain inviolate from this time, the Armistice which is understood to subsist between the Contracting Powers.

How probable it is that the French will be contented with the point which they have thus carried, those who have observed the progressive rise in their demands and pretensions from the Preliminaries of *Leoben* to the Treaty of *Campo Formio*, and from the Treaty of *Campo Formio* to the basis of Negotiation at *Rastadt*, cannot well be at a loss to conjecture. The KING of PRUSSIA, as he has been the first to smooth the way for Universal Conciliation, by the surrender of his Dominions on the Left Bank of the *Rhine*, may probably have, ere long, to determine how much more he will think fit to give for the preservation of Peace and general good understanding on the Right.

WE must not omit to remark, that there had been a second interchange of Notes between the French Plenipotentiaries and those of the Empire, between that mentioned in our last Number, and that which we have here quoted as finally agreeing to the Cession proposed.

THESE Notes contained a request, on the part of the Deputation of the Empire, that the French would content themselves with the *half* of the Territories on the Left Bank of the *Rhine*;—and a direct refusal on the part of the French to accept any thing short of the whole.

THE Papers contain a detail of the circumstances attending the entry of the French Troops into *Rome*, communicated in a Message from the Directory to the Councils, which, for stupid bombast, and awkward pedantry, rivals or exceeds the most disgusting rhapsodies of the Reporters of ROBERSPIERRE. The Message begins by stating, that two Governments, above all others, have shewn themselves hostile to Free and Republican France—the Cabinet of *St. James's* and the Theocracy of *Rome*. The *History of England* is reserved for some more pertinent occasion. But the History of *Rome*, for the last fourteen hundred years, forms an essential part of the Narrative of the Transactions which have brought on the downfal of the Papal Government at the present hour—an event which, it now appears, was intended to avenge, not the death of General DUPHÔT only, but that of the Emperor LOUIS DE BAVIERE. There is also some remote reference to the hitherto unpunished crimes of the Roman Emperor TIBERIUS. Upon this last cause of quarrel, however, no great stress is laid.

AFTER a long, and, to say the truth, rather a dull abridgement of this portion of History, the Message proceeds to state, that though the Directory was perfectly aware of all these circumstances (as indeed they well might be), and of many more of the same nature a long while ago, yet that in spite of all this accumulation of guilt, *Rome a été menagée*, this forbearance on the part of the Directory did but make matters worse;—*Inutile indulgence! Funeste impunité!* Not content with having been for *fourteen hundred years* the most bloody, perfidious, murdering, massacring, and assassinating Government upon earth, *Rome* adds the last crime to the black catalogue, by the death of General DUPHÔT, the Friend, and almost the Brother-in-law of the French Ambassador BUONAPARTE, who is killed in a tumult of the Ambassador's own raising.

THE necessary consequence of such an outrage, need hardly be mentioned. It belongs to the French Republic, *sécher les larmes de l'humanité*. The Army of Italy marches to *Rome*. The Government is abolished. The People resume their Sovereignty. And that they may be exactly like antient *Rome* in Constitution, they elect *Seven Consuls*, according to one account; according to another, only *Five*, and other Magistrates in proportion. Trees of Liberty are planted in all directions. Songs sung, Proclamations made; and that due respect may be had to the "*menagemens*" required by *le culte et les préjuges*, a *Te Deum* is sung by fourteen Jacobin Cardinals ("*who never were* ENEMIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC," *even when it was waging an exterminating War against* THEIR COUNTRY—A DESCRIPTION WHICH WE TRUST APPLIES TO NO OTHER SET OF MEN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY AT THIS DAY)—and the *Manes* of BRUTUS and CAMILLUS, and CATO and CICERO, and HORTENSIUS and LUCRETIA, and HORATIUS COCLES and DECIUS MUS, are invited to assist at all these Ceremonies.

IN the mean time, the POPE is constrained, or rather allowed, to fly; and in consideration of his great age, is permitted to take an escort of *two* Officers with him.

IT seems somewhat ungrateful in the ROMAN PEOPLE, that while all these fine things are doing for their sake, they should have suffered so unaccountable an apprehension to have been impressed upon their imaginations, as that the *French* entertained any idea of *making a Conquest of the Country*: Yet this General BERTHIER declares to have been a very prevalent notion; and one which he found much difficulty in destroying. Some of the People indeed carried their absurd fears so far, as to imagine that the Roman Territory was to be given up to some other Power; that the intention of the French was, *pour en faire un trafic honteux avec d'autres puissances*; and this, though the example of *Venice* was before their eyes, and might have taught them beyond a doubt, that the French *bien loin de commercer les Peuples, en sont les liberateurs*.

THIS *impression sinistre*, however, was removed; and the Roman People themselves had proposed a Grand *Fête* to be given to the Glory of the French Republic. It is to be wholly in the antient style, and celebrated in the *Forum*.

THIS is the substance of what has been done at *Rome*. After stating these circumstances at some length, the Message assumes a tone of tenderness, and philanthropic exultation, at the prospect of seeing an Ambassador from the Five, or Seven Roman Consuls, arrive at *Paris*.

THE Message is received with correspondent emotions by the Councils, and produces a Speech from JEAN DE BRY (a furious Jacobin, but not the less sentimental on that account), in which he expresses his apprehension, lest any remarks upon such a subject should only weaken the "*delicious sensations*" arising out of it, and concludes with a Moral, which we heartily adopt, "AVIS A L'ANGLETERRE."

IN SWITZERLAND, the French do not appear to have gone on so entirely to their own satisfaction. The Papers, indeed, contain fewer details upon this interesting subject than might reasonably have been expected; but from their silence, it may be inferred, that the resistance which they experience is much beyond their calculation, and that in *Switzerland* also, as well as at *Rome*, an idea has, however unaccountably, prevailed, that the Directory *speculoit sur la conquête du pays*.

A Note has been addressed by the Canton of *Lucerne*, to MENGAUD, the French Minister in *Switzerland*, which breathes a spirit of firmness and determination, and at the same time of sober and sound reason, that affords no small hopes of the ultimate success of that Country in the struggle in which French violence and wickedness are likely to engage them. And accordingly it seems to have occasioned considerable alarm to the profligate Agent of the Directory, who has been commissioned to foster the Insurrections in the Cantons, and to prepare them, by the worn-out pretences of Liberty and Equality, for entire and unqualified subjugation to France. The Note of *Lucerne* represents, in strong terms, the impolicy as well as injustice of France, in provoking a Contest, which, even if it should terminate successfully for her, could add little to the glory of her arms, and nothing to her honour or grandeur; and the engaging in which, must at all events alienate from her the public opinion of all Europe. It expresses the anxiety of *Switzerland*, both now and at all former periods, to maintain Peace—but it professes, that if unjustly attacked, the *Swiss* would defend themselves with the spirit which becomes men fighting for their Country, for their Liberty, and for the Security of their Persons and Property.

THE Answer of M. MENGAUD is conceived in terms of such gross and impudent falsehood, as, if the safety of a valuable Country were not staked upon the discussion, would excite no other feelings than contempt and ridicule.—"To give the lie (as he says) to the reports which the Enemies of the Republic have spread through the Cantons, the Citizen MENGAUD solemnly declares, that the Directory never had any intention of carrying War into *Switzerland*. All that the Directory desires is, that there should be a Constitution erected in *Switzerland*, founded on the *Sovereignty of the People*; and as soon as that is done, he undertakes, in the name of his Government, that the French Troops shall be recalled. To destroy a vicious Oligarchy, he declares to be the only object. *Berne* and *Soleure* must begin by laying down their Sovereignty," &c. &c.

FRANCE, we know, *never interferes in the concerns of other Coutries*. We have been told so, till we are sick of hearing it. We cannot conclude these remarks better than by a repetition of JEAN DE BRY's excellent adage, "AVIS A L'ANGLETERRE."

THERE has nothing new taken place at *Paris*.

IT is stated to us as a fact, that permissions to purchase English Merchandize are publicly sold by the Agents of the Directory.

BUONAPARTE is still at *Paris*, preparing for the conduct of the Expedition against *England*. It is mentioned as a proof that he does not think lightly upon the subject, that when an Opera in two Acts was about to be brought out, called "*Les François en Angleterre*," BUONAPARTE interfered to procure the prohibition of it, observing, that it was unworthy of the French Nation to exhibit the appearance of *la moindre jactance*, on an occasion where they were employing so much vigour and exertion.

WE trust that this Country is neither to be intimidated by their *jactance*, nor will be found unprepared to meet their vigour.

IRELAND.

YESTERDAY Accounts were received from *Ireland*, of a Debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 5th inst. on a Motion of Sir LAWRENCE PARSONS, of a similar nature with that brought forward by Lord MOIRA in the House of Peers a few days before.

WE have great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that the result of this Debate evinces in the strongest manner, the perfect conviction of the Parliament of that Country, of the propriety and efficacy of that System of Vigour which has been adopted by the Executive Government. We may deplore, in common with all men who are attached to the interests of the British Empire, and in common with the Government of that Country, the dreadful circumstances which have called for the adoption of this System.—We cannot but consider it, especially after all that has *lately* been brought to light, of the nature and extent of the Designs of the Treasonable and Murderous Societies existing in different parts of Ireland, and of their avowed league with a Foreign Enemy, as the only means by which, at the present moment, the Kingdom of Ireland can be preserved either to this Country or to itself.

WE certainly shall applaud any MEASURE of REGULATION and MILITARY PRECAUTION, by which the Excesses so difficult to be entirely avoided in a state of such continual irritation and disturbance, as that produced by the Efforts of JACOBINISM in Ireland, may, as far as possible, be restrained and corrected. But we are sure, that even in pursuing this laudable end, no relaxation will be suffered for a moment, in those vigorous exertions which the phrenzy of a desperate Faction have rendered indispensible for the public safety. On that Faction alone, are to be charged the consequences of that rigour and severity which are alone adequate to meet such daring and criminal Excesses.

WE are confident that these sentiments will continue to direct the conduct of the Irish Government; and we have no doubt that their unshaken firmness, supported by the determination of the Irish Legislature, and by every thing that is respectable in the Country, will succeed in frustrating all the projects of Foreign Enemies and Domestic Traitors.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An excellent Ballad, to the tune of *Chevy Chace*, has been found in our Letter-Box, without any Address, Date, or Signature, accompanying it.—We know not by whom transmitted to us; but we are fully sensible of the value of the communication. It shall have an early place.—We are extremely sorry that a former Communication, apparently from the *same hand*, and conveyed to us in the *same manner*, has been inadvertently mislaid. Though it would not exactly have answered the purpose of this Publication, it is much too valuable to be wholly lost to the Public.

We doubt whether we can with propriety insert the Communications of our respectable Correspondent, A CONSTANT READER. We mean in the form in which they appear; for with regard to the Information they contain, we shall, with his permission, thankfully avail ourselves of it.—The APPEAL he inclosed, shall be carefully preserved.

We have again to thank W. W. V. His Hints are always useful. Some of them, which did not fall within our Plan, he has probably seen already attended to in a respectable Morning Paper.

ANGLUS—LEO X.—EXTRAVAGANZA—IMITATION of GRAY's BARD—A JACOBIN—R. T.—N. L. &c. &c. are received.

A SYMPOSIAST's Second Letter, reached us too late to receive any particular notice in this Number.

LONDON: Published by J. WRIGHT, No. 169, opposite Old Bond-street, Piccadilly; by whom Orders for the Paper, and all Communications of Correspondents (Post-paid), addressed to the EDITOR of the ANTI-JACOBIN; OR, WEEKLY EXAMINER, will be received. Sold also by all the Booksellers and Newsmen in Town and Country.